

Knight in 1908 Is Now Pauper

Pitiful Ending of Career of Sir Luke White, Once Member of Parliament.

BANKRUPT AND A WRECK

Some of His Poor Constituents Lost Their All by Trusting It to Him—War Makes Financial Distress Known.

London—From a position of affluence, popularity and public service which won him a seat in parliament and a knighthood, Sir Luke White is ending his days as the inmate of a workhouse infirmary in Driffield. Clever enough to rise from poverty to a noted career, injudicious investments brought him low, and at the height of his political power he was forced to confess himself bankrupt. He carried down with him numerous trusting constituents, and his liabilities of \$135,000 included \$95,000 in loans from poor people who had confided their all to him. The shame of having thus wrecked the savings of those who believed in him completely unnerved him. Now he is dependent on public charity, his spirit utterly crushed, and he is one of the most pitiful figures in the north of England.

Began as Office Boy.
Born in Deighton, near York, in 1845, he was an office boy at fifteen for a solicitor, who paid him about 90 cents a week. After eight years in that service, of course with increasing income, he became managing clerk for another solicitor in Driffield. In another six years he was admitted to the bar as solicitor, and in the same year he succeeded to the practice of his employer, who had died.

He speedily became known as a local preacher and speaker for a large district, and he was highly popular and successful. For years he was chairman of the local board, and then of the urban district council. Then he went to the East Riding county council. In 1896 he was appointed one of the coroners for East Riding. He acted as election agent for Sir Angus Holden, Liberal member of parliament for the Buckrose division, and when Sir Angus died in 1900 White was chosen as his successor. In 1908 he was knighted.

Popular For Years.
He continued to divide his time between his attendance at Westminster and his business in Yorkshire, but as he gave more time to his parliamentary duties than to his private affairs, his practice suffered. The war brought out the fact that he was in financial distress, and last fall he resigned his seat and fled a petition in bankruptcy. It appeared in the bankruptcy proceedings that some of his poor con-

POPULAR IN WASHINGTON



Senorita Olga Eschaurre of Chile, who has been very popular in society circles of the capital during the past winter and spring, is to marry Senor Carlos Uribe, brother of Senora de Ureta, wife of the minister from Colombia.

stituents had confided their money to him to put into war loans. Friends provided for him for a while in a sanitarium near Scarborough. When that fund was exhausted he was removed to the workhouse infirmary, which almost adjoins the court in which he formerly prac-

Keep 300 Job Bureaus Open

Welfare Societies Respond to Appeal of Federal Employment Service.

FIND WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Two Hundred and Sixty-four Offices Already Assured, With Replies From Five States Still to Be Received.

Washington.—So great has been the response of the country to the appeal of the United States employment service to assist in the maintenance of its

tised. His tragic misfortune caused a great sensation in East Yorkshire; where for years he had been so well known and liked that in the town of Bridlington particularly his photograph hung on the walls of every other house. He had been eminently a poor man's lawyer.

His fate is now brought afresh to public notice by an action against Herbert Brown, a deputy coroner for the East Riding of Yorkshire, who is charged, jointly with Sir Luke, with having appropriated to the personal use of Sir Luke in 1907 \$1,000 entrusted to them by Witham Hatfield for investment. Sir Luke escapes arraignment owing to his physical and nervous collapse.

Thousands of Cats Are Homeless by Prohibition

New York.—Another of the evils of prohibition has been discovered.

Seven thousand cats have been made homeless in New York by the closing up of the saloons, it is estimated. There were well over 7,000 saloons in New York and, outside the fashionable bars in the big hotels, it is estimated that every barroom had its cat, some of them more than one.

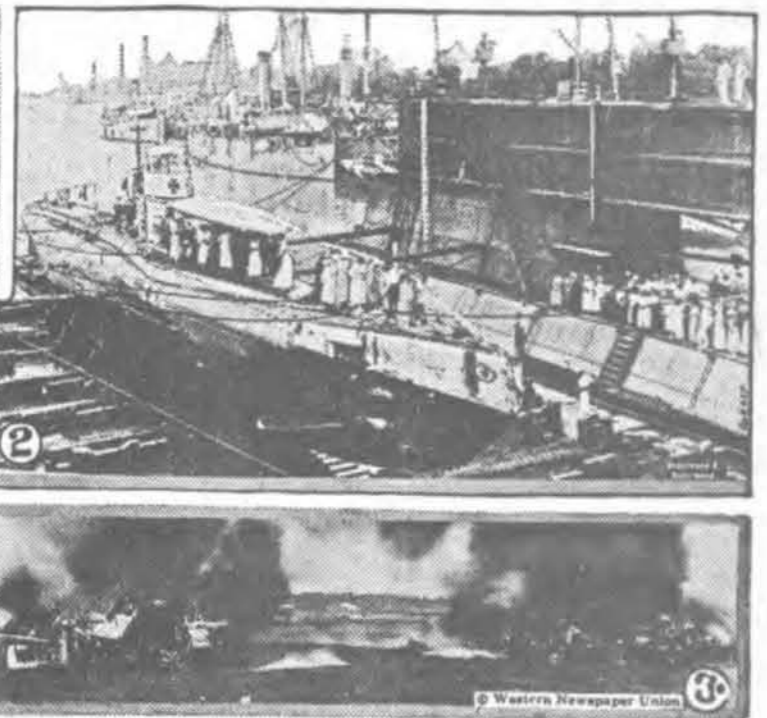
Now that the saloons are closed the cats are homeless.

Adopt Married Man.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Although he is twenty-four years old and married, Lewis Simmers Walker has secured foster parents, for the Dauphin county court has approved the application of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham P. Simmers to adopt him as their son. Walker has made his home with the aged couple for some years, and they made him their son to escape legal technicalities when they will give him part of their estate.



1—Mayor Gleen of Newark supervising the sale by the municipality to the public of provisions bought from the government. 2—The U. S. 88, first German submarine to enter the Mississippi, in dry dock at New Orleans for minor repairs. 3—First photograph of the "million dollar fire" at Columby-les-Belles, France, when junked airplanes and other material were burned.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Addresses Congress on Cost of Living and the Possible Remedies.

PACKERS TO BE PROSECUTED

General Campaign Is Started Against Profiteers—Railway Unions Demand More Pay, Urge the Plumb Plan and Threaten to Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The open season for profiteers has come. If there is a bright spot in the world's sky, that is it. For the rest the clouds are black enough to suit the most confirmed pessimist.

Government officials, investigating bodies, individual economists—all have been earnestly seeking for the prime causes of the high cost of living. The cold-blooded, greedy profiteer who fattens on the misfortunes of the people is the most easily discerned of those causes and is going to be the first to be dealt with. All the sympathy he gets must come from himself.

President Wilson appeared before congress Friday and delivered a scholarly essay on the subject, which included various recommendations for legislative action, and told what the government already is doing in the way of curbing the operations of the profiteers. He urged the permanent extension of the food control act, a law regulating cold storage, a law requiring that all goods entering interstate shipment be marked with the producers' price, prompt enactment of the pending capital issues bill, and, what seems to the writer most important of all, the passage of a law requiring federal licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The president did not overlook the opportunity to push the immediate ratification of the peace treaty and league covenant. He devoted much of his message to assertions, in varied form, that until peace is established only provisional and makeshift results can be accomplished in the way of reducing living costs. There can be no settled conditions anywhere in the world, he declared, until the treaty is out of the way. Such views did not meet with the approval of most of the Republican congressmen, and their indignation was aroused by the fact that the president used the domestic issue as a weapon in the contest over the League of Nations.

Most prominent of the alleged profiteers are the Chicago packers, the "big five" who are reputed to control much of the world's food supplies. Some time ago they were investigated by the federal trade commission and that body made a report that was bitterly attacked by the defenders of the packers. Now with that report as a basis President Wilson has directed the department of justice to institute at once civil and criminal proceedings against the big five. The attorney general stated that he was satisfied the evidence developed indicated a clear violation of the anti-trust laws, and that Isador J. Kresel of New York was in charge of the prosecution. The packers are to be accused of unfairly and illegally using their power to manipulate live stock markets, to restrict interstate and international supplies of foods, to control the prices of dressed meats and other foods, to defraud both the producers and the consumers of foods, to crush competition, to secure special privileges from railroads, stock yards companies and municipalities, and to profiteer. The department of justice will proceed against them not only for violation of the anti-trust laws but also under the provisions of the food law of 1918 against the hoarding of food.

As for the heads of the big packing companies, some of them profess to welcome the legal action as giving them a chance to demonstrate to the public their innocence, harmlessness and helpfulness, and all of them repeat their oft heard protestations that they are

the victims of economic conditions beyond anybody's control. Their assertions that they make an almost infinitesimal profit and often operate at a loss do not seem to make much impression on either the public or the agencies of justice. That their statements are not always ingenious is instanced by the following assertion of the "commercial research department" of one of the big five:

"The general high price level is not due to manipulation. This is shown by a recent report of the war industries board, which proves that prices in other countries of the world have risen as much as or more than they have in the United States, and that this has been true even in countries relatively unaffected by war conditions, such as Japan and Australia."

The truth is that Australia is glutted with food products and its people are struggling to keep prices up to a profitable level. Also, while there was a big advance in the prices of Japan's chief food, rice, it was admittedly due to the manipulations of hoarders and profiteers and was the cause of riots and of government action.

The sugar situation is confusing and statements are as conflicting as those relating to the packing industry. However the government believes the sugar men also are profiteering and three officials of the Pittsburgh branch of a Chicago concern were arrested. It is asserted that scampers have vast quantities of sugar stored away and that dealers are forced to buy where they can and pay what is asked. In this, as in the case of other food products, the accused say the government is partly to blame for shipping vast supplies to Europe and thus creating a domestic shortage. The concerted attacks by federal and local authorities caused immediate and sharp declines in the wholesale prices of many foods, but there was little evidence that the consumer was profiting by the declines, which seemed to put some of the onus on the retailers.

The federal trade commission lately has been making an inquiry into the shoe business, and has informed congress that the high prices of shoes are due to the unprecedented and unjustified profits taken by the slaughterers, tanners, manufacturers and dealers. Here, again, the packers are hit, for they are charged with causing an unwarranted increase in the price of hides, the supply of which they are said to control.

Following up the memorandum of the locomotive engineers presented to the president, fourteen railroad unions acting as a unit handed to Director General Hines a demand for wage increases with a general program designed to meet the present crisis, involving the threat of a general railroad strike. They ask that congress appropriate the money to provide increased pay and that the proper rate-making body then determine what increases if any should be made in rates.

"Any permanent solution of the railroad problem must necessarily remove the element of returns to capital as the sole purpose of operation," say the unions, and so the director general is asked to recommend to President Wilson that he try to obtain the passage by congress of the so-called Plumb plan. This plan, in eliminating private capital from the railroads, not only proposes but demands that the present private owners be reimbursed with government bonds for "every honest dollar that they have invested"; that the public, the operating managements, and labor share equally in corporations to take over the railroads, and that in all revenues in excess of the guarantee to private capital the operators and employees share one-half, "either by increasing the means for service without increasing fixed charges or by reducing the cost of the service which the machinery then in surrender."

The union leaders say that if the Plumb plan is rejected they will start a campaign both in and out of congress that will compel its adoption, and they declare frankly that it is their hope that it will lead to the nationalization of all other basic industries. Senator Thomas of Colorado denounced the demands of the rail workers as near-treason, and other members of congress shared his opinion, though they were less outspoken.

Already the railroads of the country are greatly hampered by the strike of the shop workers. This was not authorized by the national unions, and it began to collapse when the president told the men their demands would not be considered until they resumed work.

Both England and France are handling their tremendous labor difficulties fairly well. In the former the strike of city policemen seems to be a failure, though in Liverpool it was accompanied by serious rioting. In France the workers have sensibly agreed to postpone all strikes for six months and meantime they will join with the employers and the government in earnest efforts to solve the problems of wages and prices to stimulate greater production, which alone, it is believed, can save their country from economic disaster. It would be an unmeasurable blessing if some of the common sense that has moved the French laborers to keep up production could be instilled in the American workers so they might realize that in cutting off production they are cutting their own throats.

Chicago's race war, which at bottom was largely industrial and partly political, practically came to an end, and on Thursday more than 3,000 colored employees of the packing houses returned to work. As they walked in, a large number of white employees laid down their tools and quit, some of them because most of the colored workers are nonunion and others because they objected to laboring under police and military protection.

After Bela Kun and his communist government of Hungary quit and made way for the Socialists things moved rapidly in Budapest. The Rumanian army, which had routed the Hungarian Red troops, advanced to the city and occupied it, and Rumania issued an ultimatum to Hungary which was not countenanced by the allied peace council. Therefore French and American troops were sent to Budapest and assumed control and the Rumanians were told they must get out. Next the socialist government was overthrown and its members arrested and Archduke Joseph assumed power with the title of governor of the state. He was supported by the entire mission in the city and announced he would form a coalition cabinet with Stephen Friedrich as premier.

The Austrian peace delegates made their counter-proposals to the treaty terms submitted by the allies. These were unexpectedly mild and the complaints of the Austrians are almost pathetic. They assert that too much territory is taken from their country, citing especially the Tyrol and southern Bohemia, and say the war debt loaded on them is so heavy they are not sure the Austrian people can exist under such conditions.

Japan, through Foreign Minister Uchida, promises to restore Shantung to China on conclusion of arrangements with the Peking government to carry out the pledge given in the agreement of 1915. President Wilson, however, now reveals the fact that the Japanese peace delegates gave substantially the same promise in the later-called conference of April 30 without any reference to the agreement of 1915. The president believes the Japanese statement clears up the doubt about the Shantung affair. Secretary of State Lansing told the senate foreign relations committee that China had never protested to the president against the Shantung settlement by the allied peace council; that the clause was accepted by the decision of the president and that he, Mr. Lansing, did not believe it was needed to obtain Japan's adherence to the League of Nations.

Secretary of War Baker has presented to the house and senate committees on military affairs the administration bill for a permanent military policy. It calls for a regular army with a peace strength of 510,000 and a war strength of 1,250,000, the reserves to be provided through a modified form of the selective service act. Included is a system of military training of three months for all eligible youths in their nineteenth year. This feature may gain for the bill the support of the advocates of universal military training.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS LEARN FARMING



Wounded soldiers, convalescing at base hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, N. Y., are being given instruction in farming and agriculture. Not only does this help the men regain their strength and health, but provides them with a trade which they may follow after demobilization.

Keep 300 Open.

John B. Densmore, director general of the United States employment service, predicted that when the returns from the states are complete it will be found that considerably more than three hundred federal offices will be open through voluntary contributions. From the end of March to June 30, he said, more than four hundred offices were kept in operation by outside funds in expectation that after the latter date the employment service would be able to resume their financing, but because of the reduced appropriation for the new fiscal year, he explained, continued support is being asked for the next five months, within which period, it is understood, congress will have acted on the measure for a permanent service.

"The response of the country indicates a general desire of all to give practical assistance to the soldier and civilian war worker seeking to re-establish himself," Mr. Densmore said. "It also shows that American communities, having learned the value of having a central public employment office during the last eighteen months, want those offices continued."

Six Scribbled Words Dispose of Big Estate

New York.—A will of six words, scribbled hastily on the margin of a daily market report four minutes before the testator died, was filed in surrogate's court. The writer was Alexander William Waters, general agent of the American Fruit exchange. With the words, "All I have belongs to Zulma," he left his \$200,000 estate to Zulma Powell, his housekeeper. Mr. Waters had just reached his office on July 3 when he was seized by heart failure.

Must Tell Their Exact Age.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Judge F. H. Taft of the superior court has ruled that hereafter when women are asked their ages in his court they must not say, "I'm over twenty-one," but will be required to give the exact years.

Tell the Age of Oceans

Washington.—How old is the ocean? Standing on the shore and looking out over the expanse of water, the ocean seems a fixed and eternal fact, but the seas had a beginning and will have an end. Scientists say that when this time comes the last drop of water will have been absorbed into the earth's crust, its surface will be a desert and all life will become extinct.

The age of the oceans has been estimated by a leading authority, Professor Frank Clarke of the United States Geological survey, at about 90,000,000 years. This, of course, is only an approximation, but is based on carefully studied scientific data.

All the water was once contained in the vapor that surrounded the glowing, slowly cooling mass which is now the earth. After the gases combined to form water the process of making the ocean salt began. This was the work of the rivers. Mineral salts were extracted from the rocks over which

they flow and deposited in the sea.

Each year the action of the streams is said to make the ocean slightly more salty, and this is the basis on which its age is calculated. The amount of salt carried by the rivers of the world is computed by the scientists and compared with the total quantity in the ocean. After evaporation and the velocity of currents have been considered, it is possible to calculate how long it has taken to make the sea water as salty as it is today.

About three and a half per cent of mineral salts and 95 1/2 per cent fresh water make up the oceans. Three-fourths of the solid matter is common salt, other ingredients being chloride, sulphate and bromide of magnesium; sulphate and carbonate of lime and sulphate of potash, besides traces of various other minerals and metals, including gold and silver.

Liberty's song is mostly chorus.

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Here are some of the prices:

8 in. Bluebird Plows.....	\$ 9.35
10 in. Bluebird Plows.....	11.00
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Is it Possible to Legislate Life and Brains?

Swift & Company is primarily an organization of men, not a collection of brick, mortar, and machinery.

Packing Plants, their equipment and usefulness are only outward symbols of the intelligence, life-long experience, and right purpose of the men who compose the organization and of those who direct it.

Will not Government direction of the packing industry, now contemplated by Congress, take over the empty husk of physical property and equipment and sacrifice the initiative, experience and devotion of these men, which is the life itself of the industry?

What legislation, what political adroitness could replace such life and brains, once driven out?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar." It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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One cent a word each insertion. No charge less than 25 cents.

FOUND.

FOUND—Santa Cruz County ranger button. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for ad.

FOUND—Pair of spectacles. Owner can have same by calling at First State Bank.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a good set of single harness. Ask the Patagonian.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few pair Carneau pigs, mated; Belgian hares; pet eagle; reasonable. Address George W. Parker, Jr., Patagonia, Ariz.

FOR SALE—Cady's Patagonia Hotel. Biggest snap in Santa Cruz County. Three lots, 12 sleeping rooms; can be increased to 24 at small expense. Ball room, large dining room, kitchen and everything complete to run an up-to-date hotel. Building covers over 1500 square feet and is in first class condition. Price less than cost of property. Half cash and terms on balance. Any one looking for a chance to buy a live business in a live town should investigate this proposition. See John H. Cady, Patagonia Hotel.

FOR SALE — Bargain — "Twentieth Century" (power) steel grist mill, perfect condition; two extra sets buhrs; bolting attachment for making corn meal or graham flour; coarse set buhrs for grinding all kinds of chop feed. Will take \$18 cash for quick sale. This price far below cost. Address P. J. Wilson, San Rafael (R. F. D.)

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 21, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Stone Collie, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 26, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 022241, for H. E. S. 262, H. E. 022241, a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, identical with the 1-4 corner between Sections 25 and 26, T. 21 S., R. 17 E., G. and S. R. B. and M., thence N. 89 deg. 39' W., 37.45 chains to Corner No. 2; thence N. 5 deg. 57' W., 24.91 chains to Corner No. 3; thence N. 5 deg. 57' W., 52.53 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 89 deg. 58' E., 3.47 chains to Corner No. 5; thence S. 89 deg. 58' E., 8.57 chains to Corner No. 6; thence S. 5 deg. 56' E., 54.42 chains to Corner No. 7; thence S. 89 deg. 51' E., 21.50 chains to Corner No. 8; thence S. 10 deg. 34' E., 23.49 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 159.84 acres in Sections 25 and 26 surveyed, T. 21 S., R. 17 E., G. and S. R. B. and M., Arizona, Colorado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 31st day of July, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Raymond Earhart, of Nogales, Arizona; William Collie, Frank Neil, Earl Yearly, all three of Elgin, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Aug. 1, 1919; fourth publication Aug. 22, 1919.

Tribute to Porridge.

A wonderful old man is Mr. James Nicol, who has just celebrated his one hundredth birthday in the Kentish village where he lives, and is still going strong. Mr. Nicol, who is a Scot, was born in Tullibody, Clackmannanshire, and joined the Seventy-fourth Highlanders during the reign of William IV, later taking part in suppressing the Indian mutiny. He can do the Highland fling even yet, he says, and claims that the recipe for long life is porridge when one is young. He did not know the taste of meat or tea till he was over seventeen. Mr. Nicol married his second wife when he was ninety-three.

Hot Blast of Volcanoes.

Writing in the Monthly Weather Review George N. Cole sets forth detailed arguments to prove that the hot blast which swept over the city of St. Pierre during the eruption of Mount Pelee, as well as similar blasts in connection with the eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, the eruption of Taal, Sakurajima, etc., derived its heat from the sudden compression of the air surrounding the volcano, and not from conditions in the volcano itself. In other words, it was not, according to this hypothesis, an outpouring of hot crater gases that caused the destruction, but the dynamic heating of the air attending the propagation of the explosion wave.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 13, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Willard T. Roath, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on October 19, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 028610, for W. 1-2 NW. 1-4, NE. 1-4 NW. 1-4 Sec. 23, S. 1-2 SW. 1-4 Sec. 14, S. 1-2 SE. 1-4, NW. 1-4 SE. 1-4, Section 15, Township 21 S., Range 18 E., G. and S. R. B. and Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 23d day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Nathaniel L. Houston, Harry L. Stoddard, both of Elgin, Arizona; Charles F. Davis, Patrick J. McCarty, both of Canille, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Aug. 22, 1919; fifth publication Sept. 19, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 15, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Mark C. Turney, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on January 13, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 026335, for W. 1-2 W. 1-2 Section 22 and E. 1-2 E. 1-2, Section 21, Township 19 S., Range 18 E., G. and S. R. B. and Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 24th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John E. Wyatt, Albert Hanson, Yangelion Solano, Clarence Reaty, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Aug. 22, 1919; fifth publication Sept. 19, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 15, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Armida F. de Amado, of Amadoville, Arizona, who, on July 6, 1918, made Desert Land Entry, No. 037830, for lot 4, Section 5, Township 29 S., Range 13 E., G. and S. R. B. and Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 27th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Manuel H. Amado, Rudolph Bachmann, both of Amadoville, Arizona; Antonio Amado, Nestor Martinez, both of Tucson, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Aug. 22, 1919; fifth publication Sept. 19, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 13, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Loreto Lopez, of Pantano, Arizona, who, on January 24, 1916, made Homestead Entry, No. 029267, for S. E. 1-4, Section 23, Township 18 S., Range 16 E., G. and S. R. B. and Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Edwin F. Jones, U. S. Commissioner, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 24th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ignacio Gastelum, Juan Martinez, Francisco Estrada, Luis Lopez, all of Vail, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Aug. 22, 1919; fifth publication Sept. 19, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 13, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Jeremiah Hether, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on April 26, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 031486, for SE. 1-4 SE. 1-4 Sec. 22, W. 1-2 SW. 1-4 Sec. 23, NE. 1-4 NE. 1-4, Section 27, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. and S. R. B. and Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 23d day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: David D. Miller, Ira D. Brooks, Jesse F. Little, Charles E. Davis, all of Elgin, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Aug. 22, 1919; fifth publication Sept. 19, 1919.

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Gas, Oils and Accessories for All Makes of Cars

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Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.
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We Make a Specialty of
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PATAGONIA - - - - - ARIZONA

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

Do you know that "FEDERAL" Cord Tires ride easier, coast further, last longer, and save more gasoline than any other cord tire on the market today?
If you do not know these things write or call on us and be convinced.

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Automobile Accessory Department
NOGALES, ARIZONA

"IF IT'S A FEDERAL IT'S RIGHT."

KEEP AN EYE ON PATAGONIA—THE PROPER PLACE TO INVEST

Any Person Who Will Build a House on the East Side During the Next Six Months to Cost Not Less Than \$1000 Can Have a Lot Free; if Cost Is Not Less Than \$3000 Two Lots Free—Frame Houses Barred.

Patagonia is situated in the center of a great mining district. The townsite is a beautiful one, located in the valley between the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains at an elevation of over 2000 feet. The town has a fine school building, three hotels, six stores, etc. The climate can not be surpassed; there is good water in abundance, and splendid roads lead from Patagonia to all parts of the county.

A fine tract of land has just been laid out in town lots adjoining the

Patagonia townsite on the east. This new tract has been named East Side Addition and fine lots in this section of the town are for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Lots range in value from \$50 to \$200, terms, one-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in 12 months. When last payment is made a deed will be given.

Another tract of land situated along the Harshaw road has been laid off, called Linder Addition, which is for sale in acre, five acre and 10-acre lots at attractive prices.

For Further Particulars Address:

R. R. Richardson, Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR
Mc CUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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"SHE CAN DO NO WRONG"

Synopsis.—Thomas K. Barnes, a wealthy young New Yorker, on a walking trip in New England near the Canadian border, is given a lift in an automobile by a mysterious and attractive girl bound for a house called Green Fancy. At Hart's tavern Barnes finds a stranded troupe of "barn-storming" actors, of which Lyndon Ruskroft is the star and "Miss Thackeray" the leading lady. He learns Green Fancy is a house of mystery. That night Andrew Roon and his servant, guests at the tavern, are shot near Green Fancy. Barnes comes under suspicion and stays to help clear up the double murder. He gets into the Green Fancy grounds; meets the mysterious girl, who gives him the cut direct, and is politely ejected by O'Dowd, an interesting adventurer. Enter at the tavern another man of mystery, Sprouse, "book agent." Barnes visits Green Fancy with the sheriff and stays to dinner. Enter still another mysterious personage, "Loeb," secretary to Curtis, owner of Green Fancy, who does not appear because of illness. Barnes again meets "Miss Cameron," the mysterious girl, who is a ravishing beauty in evening dress. She is a prisoner and secretly appeals to him for help. Sprouse reveals himself as a secret service man.

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

"The deuce you say!" cried Barnes. "We will get right down to tacks," said Sprouse. "My government—which isn't yours, by the way—sent me up here five weeks ago on a certain undertaking. I am supposed to find out what is hatching up at Green Fancy. Having satisfied myself that you are not connected with the gang up there I cheerfully place myself in your hands, Mr. Barnes. You were at Green Fancy last night. So was I. You had an advantage over me, however, for you were on the inside and I was not."

"Confound your impudence! I—"

"One of my purposes in revealing myself to you, Mr. Barnes, is to warn you to steer clear of that crowd. You may find yourself in exceedingly hot water later on if you don't. Another purpose, and the real one, is to secure, if possible, your co-operation in beating the game up there. You can help me, and in helping me you may be instrumental in righting one of the gravest wrongs the world has ever known."

"Will you be good enough, Mr. Sprouse, to tell me just what you are trying to get at? I know nothing whatever against Mr. Curtis and his friends. You assume a great deal—"

"Excuse me, Mr. Barnes. I'll admit that you don't know anything against them, but you suspect a whole lot. To begin with, you suspect that two men were shot to death because they were in wrong with someone at Green Fancy. Now I could tell you who these two men really were and why they were shot. But I shan't do anything of the sort—at least not at present."

Barnes was impressed. "Perhaps you will condescend to tell me who you are, Mr. Sprouse. I am very much in the dark."

"I am a special agent—but not a spy, sir—of a government that is friendly to yours. I am known in Washington. My credentials are not to be questioned. At present it would be unwise for me to reveal the name of my government. I dare say if I can afford to trust you, Mr. Barnes, you can afford to trust me. There is too much at stake for me to take the slightest chance with any man. I am ready to chance you, sir, if you will do the same by me."

"Well," began Barnes deliberately, "I guess you will have to take a chance with me, Mr. Sprouse, for I refuse to commit myself until I know exactly what you are up to."

"In the first place, Mr. Barnes," said Sprouse, salting his eggs, "you have been thinking that I was sent down from Green Fancy to spy on you. Isn't that so?"

"I am answering no questions, Mr. Sprouse."

"You were wrong," said Sprouse, as if Barnes had answered in the affirmative. "I am working on my own. You may have observed that I did not accompany the sheriff's posse today. I was up in Hornville getting the final word from New York that you were on the level. I telephoned to New York. Eleven dollars and sixty cents. You

were under suspicion until I hung up the receiver, I may say."

"Jones has been talking to you," said Barnes. "But you said a moment ago that you were up at Green Fancy last night. Not by invitation, I take it."

"I invited myself," said Sprouse succinctly. "Are you inclined to favor my proposition?"

"You haven't made one."

"By suggestion, Mr. Barnes. It is quite impossible for me to get inside that house. You appear to have the entree. You are working in the dark, guessing at everything. I am guessing at nothing. By combining forces we should bring this thing to a head, and—"

"Just a moment. You expect me to abuse the hospitality of—"

"I shall have to speak plainly, I see." He leaned forward, fixing Barnes with a pair of steady, earnest eyes. "Six months ago a certain royal house in Europe was despoiled of its jewels, its privy seal, its most precious state documents and its charter. They have been traced to the United States. I am here to recover them. That is the foundation of my story, Mr. Barnes."

"Without divulging the name of the house I will say that its sympathies have been from the outset friendly to the entente allies—especially with France. There are two branches of the ruling family, one in power, the other practically in exile. The state is a small one, but its integrity is of the highest. Its sons and daughters have married into the royal families of nearly all of the great nations of the continent. The present—or I should say, the late ruler, for he died on a field of battle not many months ago, had no direct heir. He was young and unmarried. I am not permitted to state with what army he was fighting, nor on which front he was killed. It is only necessary to say that his little state was gobbled up by the Teutonic allies. The branch of the family mentioned as being in exile lent its support to the cause of Germany, not for moral reasons but in the hope and with the understanding, I am to believe, that the crown lands would be the reward. The direct heir to the crown is a cousin of the late prince. He is now a prisoner of war in Austria. Other members of the family are held by the Bulgarians as prisoners of war. It is not stretching the imagination very far to picture them as already dead and out of the way. At the close of the war, if Germany is victorious, the crown will be placed upon the head of the pretender branch. Are you following me?"

"Yes," said Barnes, his nerves tingling. He was beginning to see a great light.

"Almost under the noses of the forces left by the Teutonic allies to hold the invaded territory the crown jewels, charter and so forth, heretofore mentioned, as they say in legal parlance, were surreptitiously removed from the palace and spirited away by persons loyal to the ruling branch of the family. As I have stated, I am engaged in the effort to recover them."

"Now we come to the present situation. Some months ago a member of the aforesaid royal house arrived in this country by way of Japan. He is a distant cousin of the crown, and in a way remotely looked upon as the heir apparent. Later on he sequestered himself in Canada. Our agents in Europe learned but recently that while he pretends to be loyal to the ruling house he is actually scheming against it. I have been ordered to run him to earth, for there is every reason to believe that the men who secured the treasure have been duped into regarding him as the avowed champion of the crown. Now, Mr. Barnes, without telling you how I have arrived at the conclusion, I am prepared to state that I believe this man to be at Green Fancy, and that in time the loot—to use a harsh word—will be delivered to him there. I am here to get it, one way or another, when that comes to pass."

"What led you to suspect that he is at Green Fancy, Mr. Sprouse?"

"History. It is known that this Mr. Curtis has spent a great deal of time in the country alluded to. As a matter of fact, his son, who lived in London, had rather extensive business interests there. This son was killed in the Balkan war several years ago. It is said that the man I am looking for was a friend of young Curtis, who married a Miss O'Dowd in London—the Honorable Miss O'Dowd, daughter of an Irish peer and sister of the chap you have met at Green Fancy. About six weeks ago a former quarry in the royal household arrived in New York. Through him I learned that the daughter of the gentleman in whose house the senior Mr. Curtis was a frequent guest had been in the United States since some time prior to the beginning

of the war. She was visiting friends in the States and has been unable to return to her own land, for reasons that must be obvious. I may as well confess that her father was, by marriage, an uncle of the late ruler."

"Since the invasion and overthrow of her country by the Teutonic allies she has been endeavoring to raise money here for the purpose of equipping and supporting the remnants of the small army that fought so valiantly in defense of the crown. These men, a few thousand only, are at present interned in a neutral country. I leave you to guess what will happen if she succeeds in supplying them with arms and ammunition. Her work is being carried on with the greatest secrecy. To bring the story to a close, I was instructed to keep close watch on the man O'Dowd. I traced him to this place. I was on the point of reporting to my superiors that he was in no way associated with the much-sought-after crown-cousin, and that Green Fancy was as free from taint as the village chapel, when out of a clear sky and almost under my very nose two men were mysteriously done away with at the very gates of the place. The killing of those two men changed the aspect completely. You will certainly agree with me after I have explained to you that the one known as Andrew Roon was no other than the equey who had undertaken to find the—young woman."

Barnes drew a long breath. His mind was made up. He had decided to pool issues with the secret agent, but not until he was convinced that the result of their co-operation would in no way inflict a hardship upon the young woman who had appealed to him for help. He was certain that she was the fair propagandist described by Sprouse.

"And the young woman, what of her? She would, in any case, be held for examination and—"

"My dear sir, I may as well tell you now that she is a loyal subject, and far from being in bad grace at court, is an object of extreme solicitude to the ambassador. From what I can gather she has disappeared completely. Roon was sent over here for the sole purpose of finding her and inducing her to return with him to Paris."

"And to take the treasure with her, I suppose," said Barnes dryly.

"Naturally."

"Well," began Barnes, introducing a harsh note into his voice, "I should



"Six Months Ago a Royal House Was Deprived of its Crown Jewels, Seal and Charter."

say that if she is guilty of receiving this stolen property she ought to be punished. Jail is the place for her, Mr. Sprouse."

Sprouse put down his coffee cup rather suddenly. A queer pallor came into his face.

"You do not understand the situation. Haven't I made it plain to you that she is innocent of any intent to do wrong?"

"You have said so, Mr. Sprouse, but your idea of wrong and mine may not jibe."

"There cannot be two ways of looking at it, sir," said Sprouse, after a moment. "She could do no wrong."

Whereupon Barnes reached his hand across the table and laid it on Sprouse's. His eyes were dancing.

"That's just what I want to be sure about," he said. "It was my way of finding out your intentions concerning her."

"What do you mean?"

"Come with me to my room," said Barnes, suppressing his excitement. "I think I can tell you where she is—and a great deal more that you ought to know."

In the little room upstairs he told the whole story. The little man listened without so much as a single word of interruption or interrogation. Somewhat breathlessly Barnes came to the end.

"And now, Mr. Sprouse, what do you make of it all?" he inquired.

Sprouse leaned back in his chair, suddenly relaxing. "I am completely at sea," he said, and Barnes looked at him in surprise.

"By Jove, I thought it would all be as clear as day to you. Here is your man and also your woman, and the traveling bag full of—"

"Right you are," interrupted Sprouse. "That is all simple enough. But, my dear Barnes, can you tell me what Mr. Secretary Loeb's real name is? Why has he established himself so close to

the Canadian line, and why the mobilization? I refer to his army of huskies."

"Heirs apparent usually have some sort of a bodyguard, don't they?" Sprouse was starting thoughtfully at the ceiling. When he finally lowered his eyes it was to favor Barnes with a deep, inscrutable smile.

"I dare say the first thing for me to do is to advise the Canadian authorities to keep a sharp lookout along the border."

CHAPTER XII.

The First Wayfarer Accepts an Invitation.

Barnes insisted that the first thing to be considered was the release of Miss Cameron.

"If we can't think of any other way to get her out of this devilish predicament, Sprouse, I shall apply to Washington for help."

"And he laughed at, my friend," said the secret agent. "It is not a matter for the government to meddle in at all."

"Well, something has to be done at once," said Barnes doggedly. "She is depending on me. If you could have seen the light that leaped into her glorious eyes when I—"

"Yes, I know. I've heard she is quite a pretty girl. You needn't—"

"Quite a pretty girl!" exclaimed Barnes. "Why, she is the loveliest thing that God ever created. She has the face of—"

"I am beginning to understand O'Dowd's interest in her, Mr. Barnes. He has probably fallen in love with her with as little difficulty as you have experienced, and almost as expeditiously. He has seen a little more of her than you, but—"

"Don't talk nonsense. I'm not in love with her."

"Can you speak with equal authority for Mr. O'Dowd? He is a very susceptible Irishman, I am told."

"I don't believe he will get much encouragement from her, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes stiffly.

"If she is as clever as I think she is she will encourage him tremendously. I would if I were in her place. Mr. O'Dowd is only human. He isn't immune."

"I catch the point, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes, rather gloomily. "He did not like to think of the methods that might have to be employed in the subjugation of Mr. O'Dowd. There is a rather important question I'd like to ask. Is she even remotely eligible to her country's throne?"

"Remotely, yes," said Sprouse.

"So remotely that she could marry a chap like O'Dowd without giving much thought to future complications?" he ventured.

"She'd be just as safe in marrying O'Dowd as she would in marrying you," was Sprouse's unsatisfactory response. The man's brow was wrinkled in thought. "See here, Mr. Barnes, I am planning a visit to Green Fancy tonight. How would you like to accompany me?"

"I'd like nothing better," said Barnes, with enthusiasm.

"Will you agree to obey instructions? I can't have you muddling things up, you know."

"The grounds are carefully guarded," said Barnes, after they had discussed the project for some time. "Miss Cameron is constantly under the watchful eye of one or more of the crowd."

"I know. I passed a couple of them last night," said Sprouse calmly. "By the way, don't you think it would be very polite of you to invite the Green Fancy party over here to have an old-fashioned country dinner with you tonight?"

"It would be useless, Mr. Sprouse. They will not come."

"I am perfectly aware of that, but it won't do any harm to ask them, will it?"

Barnes chuckled. "I see. Establishing myself as an innocent bystander, eh?"

"Get O'Dowd on the telephone and ask him if they can come," said Sprouse.

"But there is Jones to consider. The telephone is in his office. What will he think—"

"Jones is all right," said Sprouse briefly. "Come along. You can call up from my room." He grinned slyly. "Such a thing as tapping the wire, you know."

Sprouse had installed a telephone in his room, carrying a wire upstairs from an attachment made in the cellar of the Tavern. He closed the door to his little room on the top floor.

Barnes and Sprouse make an exciting midnight visit to Green Fancy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Great Test.

Self-control is an easy matter when we are alone, says New Success Magazine. But the moment our lives are thrown in with others, then comes the struggle. To maintain our equality, to restrain the sharp retort, the impatient exclamation, to get along smoothly with disagreeable people, without friction or jarring—this is the great life test. This is what builds character, what tests manhood or womanhood, what makes the ideal employee.

Burning Truth.

Said the facetious feller: "These golf fanatics get a lot of satisfaction out of reducia' their strokes from last season, but the real joy of life comes from beln' able to reduce the number of tons of coal from the winter be fore."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"BARNEY" BARUCH WANTS A JOB



Bernard N. ("Barney") Baruch wants a job. Peace, he is convinced, has hardships no less terrific than war, for now that the war is over he is out of work.

Millionaire though he is, adviser of the president both in America and Europe throughout the war, and intimate associate of captains of industry in all parts of the world, the former chairman of the war industries board and financial adviser to the peace conference is nevertheless looking for a situation. And there are difficulties.

One of the chief difficulties is that Mr. Baruch has reformed, he says. For many years he was a gambler. He publicly admitted it when he was summoned as a witness in the famous senate "leak" investigation, but the weight of war and serious business of life have reformed him. He never again will be a gambler or dabbler in the uncertain affairs of Wall street.

Hence no stock brokers need apply for Baruch's services. That gateway to "Shun politics and political jobs," is his second resolution.

RANK OF GENERAL FOR PERSHING

Permanent ranks of general in the regular army for General Pershing, whose portrait is given herewith, and General March, chief of staff, and permanent ranks of admiral in the navy for Rear Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson, chief of operations, are asked of congress by President Wilson. The president's message to congress follows:

"I take the liberty of calling your attention to a matter which I am sure is at the heart of the whole country, and which I have had very much in mind throughout all these months when we were trying to arrange a peace that would be worthy of the spirit and achievement of the men who won the victory in the field and on the sea."

"After mature reflection, I earnestly recommend that you give the permanent rank of general to John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March, expressing the law in such a way as to give precedence to General Pershing; and that you give the permanent rank of admiral to William S. Benson and William S. Sims."

"I take it for granted that I am only anticipating your own thought in proposing these honors for the men upon whom the principal responsibilities devolved for achieving the great results which our incomparable navy and army accomplished."



LEGUIA AND REVOLUTION IN PERU



Concerning the new revolution in Peru, Senator Sherman of Illinois had this, among other things, to say in the senate:

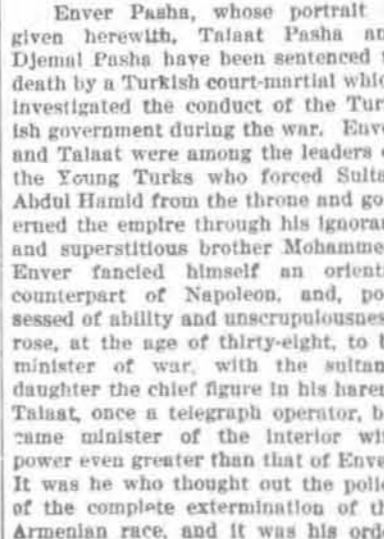
"Mr. President, I read among the signatory nations to the peace covenant, the 32 original elect, the name of Peru. At three o'clock—inopportune time, indeed—on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1919, two regiments of soldiers rushed in on the palace of the president at Lima, seized by force Senator Don Jose Pardo, president of Peru, and immediately conveyed him to the penitentiary. I shall observe with mild curiosity what our president thinks of it."

"Two soldiers and three civilians were killed. While the slaughter was far from satisfactory for a coup d'etat in such a republic, the principle of self-determination of a free people is felt to be sufficiently vindicated."

"Peru had an election for president last May. As usual, both candidates claimed to be elected. President Pardo was maintaining the status quo while the contest was pending before the Peruvian congress. Senator Augusto Leguia (portrait herewith), candidate of the independent party, claimed four-fifths of the votes were cast for him. President Pardo was alleged to favor the seating of Senator Aspillaga, who was Senator Leguia's rival. Senator Leguia countered with two regiments of soldiers while it was yet time."

"An embarrassing feature was breaking off a Fourth of July celebration arranged by the American legation at Lima. The reign of universal peace vouchsafed by the League of Nations was to have been celebrated in speech and song with floats, international flags and music."

ENVER PASHA WILL BE EXECUTED



Enver Pasha, whose portrait is given herewith, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha have been sentenced to death by a Turkish court-martial which investigated the conduct of the Turkish government during the war. Enver and Talaat were among the leaders of the Young Turks who forced Sultan Abdul Hamid from the throne and governed the empire through his ignorant and superstitious brother Mohammed. Enver fancied himself an oriental counterpart of Napoleon, and, possessed of ability and unscrupulousness, rose, at the age of thirty-eight, to be minister of war, with the sultan's daughter the chief figure in his harem. Talaat, once a telegraph operator, became minister of the interior with power even greater than that of Enver. It was he who thought out the policy of the complete extermination of the Armenian race, and it was his order that caused the death of 1,000,000 Armenians. Djemal, an Egyptian prince, incredibly rich and vain, was their tool, as was the sultan.

The three condemned men looted the treasury and fled about three months ago.

The Turk apparently has had a change of policy since November 11, 1918.

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your mineral waters, ginger ale, etc., choose the best. It is just as easy to get the best as an inferior article if you order from the right establishment. Our goods are made from superior ingredients, which is shown by their fine flavor and by their high grade quality. You always get satisfaction when buying our superior bottled goods.
PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

E. E. Bethell and Wayne Sydenham were in Nogales yesterday on business. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Justin's cowboy boots can't be bent for men. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Mrs. H. A. Dean of Nogales is a guest this week at the home of Oscar F. Ashburn.

M. N. Davidovich was among the Patagonians who motored to the county seat Wednesday.

Mrs. Grace Baker is recovering from a throat operation, performed in Nogales Wednesday.

Call at Mrs. Bennett's in the Powers Building for the latest books, magazines and daily papers.—Adv.

Mexican residents of Patagonia last evening gave a well-attended and enjoyable dance at Gardner Theater.

The Patagonian is "on the job" at all times, boosting for town, county and state.

Gowen Peirce was in Nogales yesterday, where he went to have a small piece of steel removed from one of his eyes.

For a cup of delicious coffee and a real sandwich, try Mrs. Bennett's at the Powers Building.—Adv.

Al Chapman, stockman of Alto, George Clark of the American Boy, and E. J. Collie were visitors in Nogales Tuesday.

The Patagonian will pay 10 cents each for second hand socks in first class condition. Bring them to this office.

J. E. Hopkins and Ed Armer of the American Garage made a trip Sunday through the Elgin, Canille and Valley country in connection with the firm's auto business.

Woodie A. Gatlin and family, Miss Lela Shields and William Russell were among the Patagonians who motored to Nogales Sunday.

Lumber is being hauled out to the Blue Nose mine today by C. B. Wilson's truck. This material is being used for timbering the old workings.

Pig'n Whistle candy. The best in the world. People who know Have told us so! PATAGONIA DRUG CO. GEO. H. FRANCIS, Registered Pharmacist.—Adv.

SAN RAFAEL

Mrs. J. D. Rountree is visiting near Nogales.

Maurice Burge was in town Wednesday after supplies.

A. L. Kinsley and son, Otho, motored to Patagonia today.

Harry Frier was a business visitor in Patagonia on Wednesday.

George Everett of Duquesne visited friends in the Valley on Sunday.

Charles Miller of Mowry was a business visitor in our Valley on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. C. Best and her son, Ernest, motored to Patagonia Wednesday with Mrs. Clyde McPherson.

Ed Lawless and C. F. Young motored to Patagonia on Monday with a load of "chickens" (friers we mean).

George Ringwald and wife, accompanied by Otho Kinsley and Albion Rodie, motored to Nogales Monday.

Mrs. B. Baldwin returned Tuesday from Nogales, where she spent several days visiting friends and her son, Clyde.

Valleyites attending the dance at Gardner Hall Saturday night were: W. D. Parker and family and C. F. Young and wife.

George Curtis, Charles Curtis, Clyde Baldwin and Lewis Curtis all visited over Sunday at their respective homes, in the Valley returning to their places of employment on Monday.

PATAGONIA—the supply point for miners, cattlemen and farmers.

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

The following out of town guests registered at the Commercial Hotel during the week:

O. C. Allan Nogales; W. W. Wheatly, Phoenix; R. Opalategin, Tucson; Carl Schofield and family, Rosemont; E. Poslavsky, Warren; George L. Taylor and family, L. J. Hall, W. S. Cooley, Bisbee; H. S. Neeley, Los Angeles; Miss Rexter, Bloxton; J. W. Wilson, Nogales; H. G. Kahrs, New York City; M. Van Sieten, Washington, D. C.; R. Y. Williams, El Paso; J. D. Jones, R. H. Simmons, Tucson; G. R. Dillard, St. Louis; Cooper Hunter, El Paso; E. W. Harris and wife, Tucson.

A 1000 per cent investment—send the Patagonian to a friend at a cost of \$2 per year.

VICTORIAN ERA WORTH WHILE

Deserved Rebuke for Those Who Smile at Epoch Which Had Many Good Points.

Why do the heathen rage against the Victorian epoch? Men who lived through a great part of it found it exciting, interesting, amusing and sometimes terrible. Talleyrand once said that nobody could understand the real delights of society unless he had lived before the French revolution. Similarly, what young person, or near-young person, of today can experience the delights of the time when it was possible to begin at once the first chapter of a volume of Dickens or Thackeray, to wait impatiently for George Elliot's new novel or even to hear the shock of Robert Buchanan's famous review of Swinburne? There were, too, the terrors occasioned by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe when her fierce Puritan friendship induced her to print the confidences of Lady Byron! Our eyes were turned towards England, it is true, yet Hawthorne and Emerson were not only discussed, but read. Among the lesser lights there were Gail Hamilton and James Fields, whose very satisfying literary essays were great features of the Atlantic Monthly. People really did not spend their time in singing "Juanita" or in reading "Ouida" on the sly, nor did all the women dress in the magentas and solferinos in which contemporary satirists clothed the ladies of the middle periods of Victorian and Eugenic. The Crimean and Civil wars, so microscopic to the careless young, the Franco-Prussian struggle which precluded the chaos of 1914, were events that kept our minds from stagnating; and there were doers and thinkers in Europe worth our constant consideration.—Maurice Francis Egan in Yale Review.

FORGOT PROMISE TO CLIENT

Eminent Lawyer Talked Altogether Too Freely Over His Whisky and Soda at the Club.

Sir Thomas Lipton spoke in a Y. M. C. A. address in New York about honor among business men.

"Too many business men," he said, "fall from honor thoughtlessly. They are like an eminent divorce lawyer whom I overheard one night prattling over his whisky and soda at the club.

"Yes," said the eminent lawyer, "she's a very beautiful woman. Nervous, of course—of course very nervous just now. So I said to her gently, as soon as I'd sent my secretary out of the room: 'Now, my dear lady, I know in these cases there are many little details which a woman of your position and refinement is most reluctant to divulge. But it is necessary, if our case is to succeed, that I be fully acquainted with all you have had to suffer. Of course you will understand that what you tell me will never go beyond the four walls of this room. I shall regard your confidence as absolutely sacred, and you need have no hesitation in revealing all, for you may be sure that no other human being will ever learn from me the details of your troubles.' Well, that gave her more confidence, of course, and, gentlemen, this is what she told me."

MUST BE BORN A SINGER

Certain Formation of Throat and Nostrils Imperative for Utterance of Sweet Sounds.

According to recent scientific discoveries, singing birds, like human singers, must have a certain type of throat and nostrils. A full throat, large thorax, open nostrils and slightly protruding lips with good length from the point of the nose to the point of the chin and full cheeks are, say the scientists, positive signs in a human being of the power to give forth tone.

If the ears are round and well set to the head it is a sign not only of the power to sing, but to appreciate, and the combination means the great artist.

With feathered songsters much the same rules hold good. The round, somewhat pointed beak of the canary opens wide and his thorax and throat are exceedingly big for so tiny a bird, according to the Philadelphia North American. He can hear and appreciate the smallest sound and his trills and the beauty of his tone are due to his throat, to the roundness of his head and the shape of his bill.

The duck, on the other hand, having a flat bill and a small throat can only quack. Even if he longed to sing he could not acquire any pleasant notes, and it is the same way with some people. The most careful training cannot give the sound box which nature provides for those to whom she gives the great gift of vocal powers.

England Harbors Ex-Queens.

England will soon be the land of five queens, a potential and powerful group either in politics or poker. The figure resembles a misdeal, but it is explained by the fact that England has a queen and a queen mother, while there are in England the one-time queens of two other countries. They are soon to be joined by another, Empress Marie of Russia. She and the two other foreign ladies are deep in unhappiness—three of the saddest queens, as an observer has remarked. In modern history, the two whom Empress Marie will join are Empress Eugenie and the queen mother of Portugal.

Tunnel Through the Pyrenees.

The rigors of mountain weather, opposition from the national industries of war, and a difference in gauge have all united in the past to prevent an effective joining of French and Spanish railways, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Work on the project has been carried on since 1914, however, and it is now announced that a new tunnel from Ax, in France, to Puigcerda, on the Spanish side, has been broken through, and will cement this desirable union more firmly.

Not So Equal.

"Don't you like to get back to nature, where all men are equal?" "Yes, but it doesn't always work out that way. Summer cottagers are inclined to snub the company."

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